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Ratisbon, Dec. 26.

LEtters from Segedin of the 8th Inſtant bring Advice, that Sultan Galga had received Orders from the Port to keep his whole Force of Tartars in a Readineſs to march at an Hour's Warning, whither and whenever they ſhould be commanded. Advices of the 10th from Buda, ſay the Preparations now making by the Imperialiſts for a Campaign, very much exceed what has ever been ſeen before in Hungary, both for the Stores of Ammunition and Proviſions: That all the Regiments had Orders to provide themſelves with Tents, and Waggons to carry their Bread, Tents, and Chevaux de Friſe: That beſides 7 new Regiments now raiſing, the Emperour had taken into his Service 3 more of Wirtemberg, 3 of Heſſe, and 1 of Heſſe Darmſtadt: That to every Imperial Regiment of Horſe of 12 Troops, a 13th is added of 100 Carabineers; and to every Regiment of Dragoons, one of 100 Horſe Grenadiers; by all which Augmentations 'tis reckoned the Emperour's Troops will amount to near 200000 Men. The two Candidates now ſaid to be moſt likely to obtain the Electorate of Trier, are the Cardinal of Saxe-Zeits, and the Great Maſter of the Teutonick Order: The firſt is a Canon of Trier, and if the Chapter reſolve to elect out of their own Body, will ſtand fair by the Intereſt of the Imperial Court, who would rather have that Electorate in the Hands of a powerful Family, than of a private Perſon: If the Chapter poſtulate, or call a Stranger to the See, the great Maſter, beſides the Perſonal Eſteem he has in thoſe Parts of Germany, and his Brother the Elector Palatine's Intereſt, will on ſurrendring to Cardinal Schonborn his Coadjutorſhip of Mentz (which entitles him to the Expectation of that Electorate) be ſupported by the Elector of Mentz and his Family, as well as by the Emperour on Account of the Empreſs Dowager. The Electoral Prince of Bavaria, who is gone to Italy, has a Retinue of 56 Perſons; 'tis ſaid that after he has paſſed the Carnival at Venice, he is to go to Vienna; from whence it may be conjectured that the Negociation of his Marriage with an Arch-Dutcheſs, is far advanced. The laſt Letters from Hungary adviſe, that the Turks continue in their Deſign of attacking the Venetians the next Spring, notwithſtanding they ſeem fully perſwaded of a Rupture with the Emperour, on which Occaſion they work with great Diligence on Temiſwaer and Belgrade, and make all Preparations for a vigorous Defence, expecting to be attacked, but reſolving not to be Aggreſſors. M. Maltzbourg, Miniſter of Heſſe Caſſel, who was lately in Sweden, and at Stralſund, came hither on the 23d, but will proceed to Vienna in a Day or two.

Hamburgh, Dec. 27. Letters from the Army of the Northern Allies before Stralſund give an Account, that on the 19th General Dukker ſent a Letter to the Prince of Anhalt, deſiring that two Major-Generals might be appointed to treat with two Officers of the ſame Rank whom he would ſend out. On the 20th in the Morning the Prince of Wirtemberg on the Part of the King of Poland, M. Borck on the Part of the King of Pruſſia, and M. Meyer on the Part of the King of Denmark, had a Conference with two Swediſh Major Generals; who in the Name of the King their Maſter offered ſome Propoſitions for a General Peace: They were anſwered, that ſuch Propoſitions were more fit to be made to the Congreſs at Brunſwick, but that the only thing now to be treated, was a Capitulation for Stralſund; and thereupon they ſeparated without coming to any Agreement. In the Night between the 20th and 21ſt, the Batteries raiſed againſt the Ramparts of the Town were perfected. On the 21ſt General Dukker ſent a Letter to Major General Borck, deſiring him to procure from the King of Pruſſia a Paſsport for two Major-Generals, whom he propoſed to ſend again out of the Town to make ſome Offers; his Pruſſian Majeſty granted the Paſsport, and expected them at Dinner, but they did not come till after he had riſen from Table: Their Propoſals were much the ſame as thoſe they had delivered the Day before; whereupon being told that all they had to do was to treat of Surrendring the Place, and they declaring that they were not empowered to do that, but to offer an Equivalent, and in order to the Settling of it to propoſe a Ceſſation of Arms, they were diſmiſſed, without any Agreement.